

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

WE beg to invite attention to the following items in our stock of Wines and Spirits worthy of special attention:—

BRANDY.
Cognac Extra, a very old pale Cognac of excellent quality.
Per Case \$16.

WHISKEY.
Scotch—A blend of the finest Whiskies produced in Scotland; nature and soft.
Per Case \$10.

CLARET.
Chateau Lafage. An exceptionally fine wine to years old; very soft and light.
Per Case \$10.

SHERIFFS.
Vino de Porto. A dry natural Wine recommended to the notice of connoisseurs.
Per Case \$10.

DELICIOUS. The very finest Sherry, cannot be surpassed.
Per Case \$14.

A special selection of **MANILA CIGARS** Manufactured for us by Constantino Diaz y Ca. now in stock.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, Queen's Road Central. [13]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's importations, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10 ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, in the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned:—unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot, or it may be too hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

WATSON'S PATENT DESICCATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for us.

By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS, and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these Bottles will be found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [5]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Vinella* left Bombay for this port at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

SOUP *à la* Jay Gould—Take a little stock, six times as much water, and then put in the lamb.

"No," sobbed the sorrowing widow, "I shall never find John's equal; but p-perhaps I can find h-his equivalent!"

CERTAIN Englishmen are said to be still holding on to their Confederate bonds with the hope that they will some time be paid.

THE *El Mundo*, published at the City of Mexico, says that the monster pumps used in draining that city bring up many arms and legs of children.

As a result of mining by electricity it has been proved that tea can be accomplished with the electrical drill, which it required 100 men to do with the older methods.

We learn from Chinese sources that the French Consul stationed at Meng-tze, Yunnan, is seriously ill and will, on this account, soon leave for Tongking to recruit his health.

SPUTTERINGS, one of those old bores who go about saying things, states the curious fact that comments on marriage found in the press indicate that most of the papers are edited by men.

"I CAN'T understand all this fuss about using electricity for executions," remarked Judge Lynch of Kansas, reflectively. "Out in our section we have used the lightning pole for years."

LONDON was first lighted in 1714, with private lanterns. In 1736 they were increased from 1,000 to 5,000. In 1744 the first Lighting Act passed. In 1820 gas was generally substituted for oil.

Few people imagine when they are swallowing an oyster, remarks Professor Huxley, "that they are swallowing a piece of machinery far more complicated than a watch." They let it run down, just the same.

THE match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a team representing the Garrison, which took place this afternoon, was another "blow-over for the Garrison." The Military were dismissed for 25, and at the time of going to 15, the Club had scored 60 for two wickets.

ONE of the meanest things yet said of Pontius Pilate—a very much maligned individual, by the way—was by a Jersey City preacher, who likened him to "the most corrupt, spoil-hunting politician of the present day."

KING of Cannibal Islands (to his Minister of Interior)—How do you account for the decrease in population of my island? Minister of Interior— "I know not, sir, unless it be that one man's meat is another man's poison."

A PRETTY article of dress is called the "Bernhardt mantelette." It is something between a cape and a collar, and is very becoming to any one who, like Annie Laurie, is the proud possessor of a long, swan-like throat.

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the silk *ex Parthia* was delivered in New York on the 13th inst., being twenty days from Yokohama, and the quickest delivery yet made.

ONE of the remarkable features of the exhibition year in Paris is stated to have been the scourge of fleas, which has taken uncompromising possession of all strangers arriving from parts of the world where fleas are not so previous in their attacks.

A RUSSIAN paper, giving statistics of prices paid to Russian authors by publishers, says that Tourgueneff sold the copy-right of his works shortly before his death to M. Glusnoff for 2,000,000; Gogol's works were sold for 6,000,000; Pushkin's for 1,750,000 and "Kriloff's Fables" for 7,000.

It is an open secret, says a contemporary, that Queen Victoria has bequeathed the Osborne estate to Princess Beatrice, and Balmoral to the Duke of Connaught, with Birkhall to Princess Beatrice, and Claremont to the Duchess of Albany, with reversion to her son. If the old lady goes on like this, nothing will be left for us.

ALONG the line of the railway which runs through the grounds of the Paris Exhibition are placards in twenty-eight languages, intended to remind passengers of the dangers of the road. Here is the English sign:—

Beware of the Trees.
Put Out Neither Head nor Legs.

M. MAISONHAUTE, says the *Bulletin International de l'Electricite*, having noticed that the passage of a current of electricity through milk retarded the formation of cream, made a series of experiments to see whether milk could be kept fresh in this manner. The result of these experiments is a patent for the preservation of milk by means of either static or current electricity.

THE German Federal Council has only just wound up the accounts of the indemnity of 2,000,000 paid to Germany by France at the close of the war in 1871, and it has decided that the balance, amounting to 1,000,000, shall be divided among the different States of the Empire in the same proportion as the larger sum which has already been distributed. Prussia, of course, taking the lion's share.

A MAN who had been employed at the Hongkong Dispensary for six years and who had been granted a leave of absence lately was arrested yesterday just as he was going to Canton to "catch his wife." He had in his possession some soap, a powder-box, a bunch of cigarettes, some tea, and a pair of scissors, with a view to making his bride happy. As they belonged to the Dispensary, and were proved this morning to have been stolen by him, Mr. Wodchew sentenced the thief to six months hard labor.

THE steam launch *Stephen Thompson*, which had been missing since Sunday last, turned up safely at Macao yesterday, having sought shelter from the heavy weather under the lee of one of the islands situated between the Holy City and Lantau.

SAYS A San Francisco paper—If it be true, as Bishop Fowler says, that there is "not much beatification in China," then the bulk of it must have found its way to this coast, for there is enough and to spare of it here. "Enlightenment," as illustrated in China—town makes one yearn for good, solid barbarism.

THE *Globe* says—Ten years is the average life of the London dock laborer who sticks to it, and the wages never reach above 30 cents an hour. The worst English prisons do not succeed in using up an average man in less than fifteen years, a margin of five years thus standing in their favor. Why wonder at crime in London?

CAUGHT AT LAST.
She was a maid of high degree,
And quite severely proper.
Each man she met, so proud was she,
Would love, despair, then drop her.
But there remained without demur,
When all the rest forsook her.
An amateur photographer,
And finally he took her.

EVERY railway car in Germany, according to a Berlin correspondent, is marked with the number of men and horses it will carry. For instance, a box car is marked to carry thirty-six men or eight horses. In this way the Government knows just how many troops its rolling stock will transport. The German Government, for instance, knows that it can throw a half million troops on the frontier in eight days.

GERMANY has 24,900 miles of railroad, Austria and Hungary, 15,300; Great Britain and Ireland, 19,700; France, 21,400; Russia, 17,800; Italy, 10,000; Spain, 3,000; Netherlands, 1,800; Switzerland, 1,800; Spain, 500; Portugal, 1,100; Denmark, 1,200; Norway, 1,000; Sweden, 4,600; Serbia, 300; Roumania, 1,500; Greece, 380; Turkey, etc., 900. Total Europe, 129,900. The total for the world is 342,400 miles.

SAYS A San Francisco contemporary—Six of the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, who ruined the bank by loaning its funds on certificates of the broken Copper Trust, are in prison, perhaps for life, as the result of their financing. In this country they would have gone through insolvency and been turned loose to ring the public into further speculative enterprises. They do these things better in France.

A MOST remarkable engineering project was suggested at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in Paris. This is nothing less than the erection of a great bridge between France and England from Cape Grimes to Folkestone. Eminent engineers declare there are no insurmountable difficulties to overcome. The length of the bridge would be thirty-two miles, 1,000,000 tons of steel would be required and the cost is estimated at \$175,000,000.

THUS the *Washington Post*—What the American brass band most needs is a managing editor. On the occasion of the late serenade to Senator Sherman by the Ohio Republicans, the band played "Listen to My Tale of Woe," and "The Campbells Are Coming." When General Mahone opened his campaign, the leader of the band got in his bird's work by playing "Listen to the Mocking Bird." The brass band needs watching.

THE family flower is the poppy.
The blossom for soldiers—grape.
The flower for Anarchists—hemlock.
The flower for Pasteur—dog-rose.
The flower for the domestic—elder.
The flower for the late clerk—dock.
The flower for the angry man—iris.
The blossom for Cornell girls—azalea.
The blossom for Fishermen—bass (!)
The blossom for the tramp—loose (!)
The telephone girl's flower—"Alce!"

We are requested to intimate that, whilst Union Church is being moved up to the more inexpensive site on K-murry Road, service will be held in the Theatre Royal, City Hall. Rehearsals—We mean service—as usual. Miss Ackermann, of America—one of those ladies who murmur "the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine"—will face the footlights on Sunday evening.

On Monday she will lecture in the Garrison Theatre on "Alce and the Land of the Midnight Sun." If she would unobscure herself as to why drinks are so dear in Hongkong, and brokers' licenses so cheap, she would "fetch 'em."

HER skin was the color of saffron tea.
And her nose was as flat as flat could be,
And never were seen such beautiful eyes—
Two almond-kernels shape and size,
Set in a couple of slanting gables,
And not in the least disguised by lashes,
And then such feet
You'd hardly meet.

In the long walk through the grandest street
You might go seeking
From Nankin to Peking
A pair so remarkably small and neat.

—John G. Saxe.

SAYS A San Francisco paper—The order of the British War Office, concerning Canadian facilities for the transportation of troops, need not be taken to mean any designs on the United States. There is no reason for any such conclusion. We have a little fishing and sealing dispute with Canada, in which England takes very little interest. Going to war about it is probably farthest from her thoughts. The order presumably is on a par with the occasional inquiries which our War Department makes regarding the militia system of the United States, aiming at general information to be included in a department report. Besides England is not able to go to war with the United States.

THE inquest over the alleged leper who died in No. 5 cell at the Central Police Station the day before yesterday was held by Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistrate's court at 9.30 o'clock. Mr. Marques, who made the *post mortem*, stated that the deceased had been afflicted with that dangerous disease, but had died from natural causes. A celestial son of Aesculapius belonging to the Tung Wah Hospital, however, deposed that deceased was suffering from leprosy when sent to the hospital on the 13th inst., and that admittance was refused on that ground. The excuse was that the disease was so loathsome that it would have tainted the atmosphere of the hospital if he had been admitted. His Worship recorded a finding of death from natural causes.

THE GRIMBLE CASE.
In the Bankruptcy Court this afternoon Mr. Fielding Clark, Acting Chief Justice, examined Mrs. Grumble in connection with the bankruptcy of her husband, P. T. F. Grumble, who absconded in September. Mr. Francis, Q.C., advised the witness, and Mr. Master and Mr. Hastings represented creditors. Mrs. Grumble stated, in answer to questions, that her husband left her in the steamship *Albany*, and had since written to her from Singapore. The only property he left was some houses at the Peak. He did not leave any shares with her. The \$500 mentioned in the schedule of assets had been given to her by him on her return from Japan, and \$400 had been deposited with the Hotel Company when they went to live at the Peak, as they were going to stay two months, but when he went away she came down, and subsequently the portion of it was returned. She had some curios—about \$20 worth—but she had bought them herself. There was also some furniture at Hall and Holts, which was being polished. There were also three boxes in Russell's godown. That was all the property he left. Two shares in the Land Investment Company had been sold, but not for her benefit. She knew nothing of any other shares. The matter was then adjourned.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF TWO VESSELS.
There is still no news of the steamship *Duburg*, which is now overdue from Singapore fifteen days. She left on the 25th ult., with a general cargo and 400 Chinese passengers, bound for Hongkong, Swatow, and Amoy, under charter with the Ban Hin Hong, Bonham Street. Since then she has not been seen or spoken by any vessel, and what has become of her is utterly unknown. The presumption is that she was overtaken by one of the numerous typhoons which passed to the southward of Hongkong about that time. She is—or was—a vessel of over 900 tons, and belonged to the Gesellschaft "Globe," of Flensburg. She was commanded by Captain Bertelsberg, an old coaster here, and carried five German officers and engineers and a crew of 27 Chinese. She was insured in a German office, and we understand that the cargo was also covered.

On the same day that she left Singapore a smaller vessel, just bound for Messrs. George Fenwick & Co., the *Carmen*, left here to go to Manila, where she was intended to trade. She was a light craft, 120 feet long, with 20 feet beam, and a depth of 8 feet, and she had 8 tons of coal on board. She met heavy weather outside and had to run in to Macao on the following day. From there Capt. Echeverrieta wrote to Messrs. Remedios & Co., the agents here for the owners—Messrs. Aldecoa & Co.—saying that the boat had behaved very well. On the 29th the *Carmen* left for Manila, and there has been nothing heard of her since. Like the *Duburg*, she would not be in the same locality as the *Natal* when the latter was such a knocking about, and it is feared that she went down. She carried four Spanish officers, besides the captain, and about twenty Manila sailors. She was worth \$16,000, and was insured.

RIOTING NEAR CANTON.
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CANTON, November 13th, 1889.

Conversation among the people living at Honam, has been absorbed in talk over the rioting village fights that have been going on for the past week or two. The excluded for every other topic. Two large villages containing about four or five thousand inhabitants each, and named Lung Tam and Tai Dong respectively, have been shooting at each other and cutting one another's throats for over a month—and for what? Simply because a Lung Tam man thrashed a Tai Dong youngster for cutting a few wisps of rice stalks belonging to the first named village. The youngster went home and told his version of the story, naturally distorted, to the elders and fighting men, and a challenge was duly forwarded to the Lung Tamites to come out and fight *men and men*. The challenge was accepted, and so far nearly ninety rustics on both sides are now weeping and gnashing their 'molars' in a certain region that is popularly known as perfectly free from ice. The noise of the firing of guns can be distinctly heard at Honam, and it is only about three miles from the scene of so much bloodshed, which to a person of lively imagination makes the night hideous—the lights being invariably conducted under the curtain of night in order to enable the trusty warriors to work during the day in their fields and various avocations.

The Pun-yu Magistrate at Canton and the Brigadier-General at Honam tried to put a stop to the feud by going personally to the two villages and picking about five hundred troops at Lung Tam and Tai Dong. This was about a month ago, and so long as the military were on the spot no attempt at breaking the peace was made by either village. Supposing that the rival factions had given up all idea of fighting, the troops were withdrawn; but a couple of days later the villagers were at each other's throats again, and the nightly boom of small muzzle-loading pieces, possibly obtained from some junk, attest the fact to the residents of Honam that the "preliminaries of peace" had not yet been signed between the two villages. It is said that the villages have made a regular bombardment of each other's stronghold—which are separated only about eight hundred yards—and that they now look like so many dismantled fortresses. What the final result of this will be, it is difficult to foretell, but apparently Chang Chih-tung has left this but a few days, and he has done this but a few other cases which properly should have been settled by himself but are at present "shelved."

"FROM SAN FRANCISCO IN THE BELGIC."
Another correspondent on the above subject forwards the *Yokan Gazette* of the 5th inst., which contains an account of the last passage of the *Belgic* which we think it only fair to insert. It is written by a passenger, under the heading "A Pleasant Voyage across the Pacific," and is as follows:—

The good ship *Belgic* arrived yesterday from San Francisco and brought the largest number of saloon passengers that the Occidental and Oriental Company has hitherto carried from the Golden Gate to Yokohama. Every cabin in the ship was occupied and in the saloon double-tables had to be spread for each meal throughout the voyage. The larder of the ship was most liberally stocked and many times during the trip surprise and pleasure were expressed by the crowd of passengers of the constant variety and excellent condition of the food even up to the very close of the journey. Commander Walker, in order to ensure a pleasant voyage for his passengers, set the ship's head on a south westerly course until the 31st parallel of latitude was reached, and the genial climate secured by this track was warmly appreciated by all on-board and hearty were the acknowledgments of the Commander's kindness and forethought. The passengers on this red-letter voyage were fortunate in another circumstance—Mr. Magee so well known in San Francisco as a seaman and a sailor, and as Purser of the *Belgic*, and it falls far short of what might be said to say that Mr. Magee was golden indeed.

From all the passengers by his manner and by his untiring efforts to make the voyage a pleasant one for everybody. A warm friendship between the Commander and the Purser worked most happily for the comfort and the enjoyment of the passengers—games and amusements were going on whenever the weather

was suitable and perhaps on occasion delivered particular mention. On Friday, the 1st November, part of the *Belgic's* spacious upper deck was closed in with canvas, flags and bunting, and made into a gay and comfortable ball-room. The room was made bright with electric lights and other lamps and the piano, by the kind courtesy of Capt. Walker, was brought on deck from the saloon to serve as an orchestra. Some ladies of the Captain's table graciously surprised their fellow passengers by appearing at table that evening in fancy costumes improvised for the occasion—Mrs. Kimball, in the character of Columbia, was draped in a robe cleverly made up of the American flag; Miss Arnold, the daughter of the gifted author of the "Light of Asia," and Miss Mary Smithers looked well as "dames poudries" of the 17th century, and Miss Ida Smithers as a lady of Japan looked quite natural and at her ease. After dinner the evening was spent in the ball-room and much to the enjoyment of the dancers, if a kind Captain had given up his cabin on deck for light refreshments and supper. In the intervals between the dances the passengers gathered round the piano and many old favourite songs were sung with spirit and feeling, and the evening was in due time brought to a close with "God Save the Queen."

The company of travellers included many who had journeyed in all parts of the world and amongst them there was a very warm appreciation of the unusual kindness shown by the officers of the ship. No pains were spared to make the voyage a pleasant trip for all concerned and the writer of this present notice feels with many others that the voyage came to an end only too soon.

A SAD STORY.
The *Nationaltidende*, a Danish newspaper, in its issue of the 24th July, 1889, has the following sensational story:—

MURDER AND SUICIDE.
Last evening a woman living in the vicinity of Niborslev, (the north forest) at Taasinge (a Danish watering place) reported that she had seen lying in the forest the dead bodies of a well-dressed lady and gentleman. The police authorities were communicated with and in the meantime the squire and doctor of the district started in search of the bodies. They had some difficulty in finding the place as it was dark, and there was no direct road leading to it. However, they succeeded by the aid of lanterns; the doctor examined the bodies, and declared that death had taken place some days ago, and that decomposition had commenced. They were not disturbed, but three men were left to watch the place during the night.

This is a Love Drama of which the last act has been played in the vicinity of this town, and in its details an exact copy of the tragedy at Meyling.

On the 18th instant, a lady and gentleman arrived at this town, and installed themselves at Hotel Svendborg, as Count and Countess Sparre. They spoke Swedish, and gave out that they were on their wedding tour. They kept very close and had but little intercourse with other visitors at the hotel. A rumour soon spread that they were not man and wife, and that he was a nobleman, an officer of the Swedish army, who had deserted his wife and left the country in company with the prima donna of a well known circus in Sweden. In fact she was recognised by some of the guests as a celebrated actress, a Miss Elvira, who had distinguished herself some time ago at the theatre in Copenhagen.

Thursday morning they left their lodgings saying they should not return early. They did not settle their bill, but left behind, as by accident, a lady's gold watch engraved on the back with the initials E.D. under a count's coronet. The young lady appeared rather depressed in mind, but the Count looked cheerful and happy.

They carried with them a small basket containing refreshments—they went their way but were never seen again alive. There is no doubt they had followed a pre-arranged plan, and that the melancholy history of Miss Elvira, Countess Crown Prince Rudolph and Baron Vetzera had greatly impressed their minds; proof of this is, that on one of their excursions in the neighbourhood they had visited a certain church, and the lady had entered her name in the visitors' book as Baroness Vetzera.

It may seem strange that the discovery of the dead bodies was not made earlier; it was a solitary spot in the forest, with no road leading to it. Although not very far from the coast, it is bushes, after penetrating these you enter an open space and beneath the trees, which are very far apart lie the bodies of the unfortunate lovers; she, on his right, on her side with a revolver bullet through her left temple, and with her arms extended, and close to the right hand, the thumb bent as in the act of pulling the trigger. Beside the weapon, a revolver, wherewith the awful deed had been committed.

A steady hand, no doubt, for death must have been almost instantaneous and painless, no unusual feat—just as if they were asleep. Beneath the trees, a green rug; by her side a broken parasol, an open umbrella sheltering her feet, and close by, the basket empty. Both are dressed in elegant walking costume. By his side was found a card with the name inscribed of Sixten Sparre of the Skanska Dragon Regiment. Of her identity there is no doubt; in the rooms they occupied at the hotel her photograph was found—also a gold cross, bearing her name, a present from the King in 1886.

DISCARDING BIG GUNS.
HEAVY ARTILLERY GRADUALLY BEING GIVEN UP BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

The tendency in European armies has long been to increase the mobility of the troops. Lighter arms and fewer equipments have come into favor, and many of the heaviest pieces of drill have been discarded. The same tendency is now shown in European naval armaments, smaller guns being substituted for the big ones, rapidly of fire and ease of handling being especially sought.

The great 100-ton guns on which so much reliance was placed by the naval defenders of England have proved disappointing. In the first place, they probably could not be used at all in a heavy sea, and when they are used they shake the ironclad from keel to deck, jarring every plate and bolt in her frame.

In the second place, the active life of heavy guns is a very brief one. Every shot fired from a hundred-ton gun weakens it. It is not believed that the best of them will ever be able to fire a shot more than 200 rounds. Some of them will probably become worthless after firing 100 rounds. It is considered that the average life of the great guns carried by the Italian navy, and by the *Invincible* and the *Thunderer* of the British navy, has been reached when 200 rounds have been fired from them.

The big guns are discarded in two ways—by erosion and by disintegration. Erosion attacks the grooves or rifling of the gun, so that its aim is inaccurate. It is caused by the projectile wearing against the groove. Disintegration is a change in the molecules of the metal, and is caused by the tremendous blow which the gun

receives from the bursting of large charges of powder. This weakening goes on till the life is pounded out of the gun.

Another important reason for discarding the big guns is that they are losing the advantage which caused them to be made. They were built to admit of the employment of large charges of powder, and thus send a projectile at a high velocity. At first they accomplished this, and projectiles from them had a greater penetration than those from guns of smaller calibre.

In the last year great improvements have been made in gunpowder in Germany, and especially in France. The new powder increases the initial velocity of a cannon-ball, has been increased to 2,200 and 2,600 feet a second. This increases the velocity of the projectile of the new six-inch rifle 75 per cent, and makes its energy great enough to penetrate 1½ inches of iron.

Now, this new powder is so strong that the great guns are not able to stand more than a few rounds of it, and it cannot be safely used in them. Hence, the smaller guns are to take their place, as less cumbersome and as having very high penetrative powers.

JUDICIAL FLOGGING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The late debate on flogging in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and the decision come to by an overwhelming majority of a young Democracy's delegates to continue and even extend the application of torture, are events that may well make the political philosophers pause. They teach lessons of grave import, not the least significant being that it is next to impossible for a mere mortal to decide a question of his tri-tribune merits or by the fundamental principles of right and wrong, rather than by the ideas prevailing at the time. It is not that the voting for the continuance of torture were bad or even cruel men. It is that, in the strict sense of the word, they were ignorant ones, either unmindful of the lessons of the past, or unable to grasp the truths which those lessons inexorably inculcated. Born in China, they would passionately support the savage methods of punishment obtaining there; in Siam, they would see nothing repellent in throwing highwaymen to wild beasts; in Persia, little less repugnant to humanity in using living culprits as bricks in the towers of prisons of Indian parents, not much to condemn in the baiting of a prisoner by the village squaws and dogs before his final appearance at the stake. In all cases their simple answer would be: "The culprit should not deserve it—but it will prevent others from following in his footsteps." This inability of commonplace men to rise above the prevailing ideas of their time and country is well illustrated by Buckle in his remarkable work. It was in vain that a succession of far-seeing rulers in a certain European country endeavored through generations to impress their countrymen with the cruel obvious truths. The people were not sufficiently advanced to understand or take kindly to the teachings, so that the efforts of over a hundred years left the great mass of the community much as before. Could anything for example be more insane or misleading than the question put by speaker after speaker during the late debate: "What would you do if mother, wife, sister, or child of yours were abused or ravished?" Most men would probably not only desire to see the ravisher at the stake, but would not hesitate to plant the fagots and even apply the match. But society steps in with an emphatic "No! However your feelings might be gratified by such an award, it is for others to say what punishment would best serve the community at large."

Some years ago the Glasgow Bank broke and thousands of people were reduced in a moment from comfort to want. It is an everyday occurrence for whole families of helpless persons to be brought from well-being to abject poverty through the ebullience of trust funds and dishonest lawyers. If those who through such crimes have to pass the remainder of their lives in the gutters; and hear their children wailing for bread, were consulted regarding the punishment to be awarded, it is probable that at least some of them would clamour for flagellation. Yet no popular representative advocates flogging in such cases or thinks of asking the wronged ones what penalty they would inflict. In fact, this common and stupid question: "What would you do if the man who has wronged you?" simply means "Lynch law," and strikes at the whole fabric of organized society. Let but the individual aged be consulted as to the punishment he would inflict on his aggressor and the social edifice trembles to its foundations. It is not too much to say that there is nothing more melancholy—nothing more illustrative of incurable inaptitude—than this demand, "what would you do?" &c., which was made by many members of the Assembly, as if propounding a question as profound as it was unanswerable. The very first step that savagedom takes towards civilization is to deprive individuals of the power to punish and to confer it on the community. By such a swindle, as that of the Glasgow Bank more suffering is caused than by a generation of such offences. Those who for which the lash is administered in Australia. But, with more even suggested the application of the cat-o'-nines tails to the sleek elders and snug church-goers who reduced thousands from competence to penury.

Countries that during their infancy or youth have been made the receptacles into which the maelstrom of other lands has been washed, have much cause for complaint. It takes them generations, centuries sometimes, to efface the stain: "It is not so much on account of the number of criminals that the world is a better place. Many, the great bulk, indeed, of those offenders are entirely free from the criminal taint and have become transgressors solely through the unhappy circumstances into which they were born, and the barbarous character of the society by which they were judged." At all events, they and their descendants become absorbed in the general community and are quickly lost to view. But while they have disappeared their taint remains on the new country's penal code. "It was so with America, whose shores during the reign of Stuart and English multitudes of British felons were transported. It is so with Australia. Conviction ceases, but its spirit long remains. It took America a century of freedom to wipe from its Statute Book the bloody laws of the mother-land. Judging by the late debate it will take New South Wales as long for after thirty years of self-government, the savage punishments not alone remain but increase and thrive." Thus, while most lands with a pretence to culture are wailing with each other to blot from their Statute Books the revolting penalties of the past, the Australian provinces only, with New South Wales at their head, as if determined, that the world should not forget their convict origin, seem bent not alone in retaining, but in extending the operation of the flogger and hangman. There is—there can be—but one explanation of the anomaly: "Though the colonies have long ceased to be receptacles for foreign felony, the community has been so brutalized by the records of that felony, so habituated as it were to the contemplation of criminal punishment, that it is unable to shake them from its better illustration of the prolonged truth that the evil that men do lives after them." By the late vote, and the reasons assigned for it, it would be safe to say that, if it could be proved that while hanging and

was suitable and perhaps on occasion delivered particular mention. On Friday, the 1st November, part of the *Belgic's* spacious upper deck was closed in with canvas, flags and bunting, and made into a gay and comfortable ball-room. The room was made bright with electric lights and other lamps and the piano, by the kind courtesy of Capt. Walker, was brought on deck from the saloon to serve as an orchestra. Some ladies of the Captain's table graciously surprised their fellow passengers by appearing at table that evening in fancy costumes improvised for the occasion—Mrs. Kimball, in the character of Columbia, was draped in a robe cleverly made up of the American flag; Miss Arnold, the daughter of the gifted author of the "Light of Asia," and Miss Mary Smithers looked well as "dames poudries" of the 17th century, and Miss Ida Smithers as a lady of Japan looked quite natural and at her ease. After dinner the evening was spent in the ball-room and much to the enjoyment of the dancers, if a kind Captain had given up his cabin on deck for light refreshments and supper. In the intervals between the dances the passengers gathered round the piano and many old favourite songs were sung with spirit and feeling, and the evening was in due time brought to a close with "God Save the Queen."

The company of travellers included many who had journeyed in all

flogging were common, ten murders and ten grievous injuries occurred yearly, while without rope and lash but five of each offence took place, the bulk of New South Wales legislation would still continue to hang and flog. With almost dreary iteration it has been shown that capital punishment rather causes than represses crime. But what of that? The gallows and halberds were good enough for British offenders 50 years ago; they are, therefore, good enough for Australian offenders to-day. Over and over again it has been proved that the London gaoling epidemic of 25 years ago was the result of peculiar circumstances, and was almost extinguished before the lash was brought into use, most of the criminals (they were chiefly released convicts) having been apprehended. With the same dreary iteration speaker after speaker, during the recent debate, stood up and, in the face of indubitable evidence from half-a-dozen independent sources, declared that the lash had put down gaoling. Similarly, if during the late burglary epidemic in Sydney, the Legislature had, in their abjectness passed a measure to flog burglars, the reactionaries who opposed Mr. Stephen's Bill the other day would impudently declare that the fear of the lash and the cessation of burglary were cause and effect. No better example, indeed, has been offered of late of the folly in their regard of the law than is to be seen in the pages of the New South Wales Herald where a detailed account of the arguments used on the occasion will be found. These pages should be cut out and pasted up in every house in the land, if but to show the inmates the characters of the men by whom the country is governed.

Some years ago when, in defiance of Tory England, Mr. Gladstone, by a stroke of the pen, abolished the lash in the land and sea forces of the Empire, there was scarcely an officer in either service who did not deplore the action and prophesied the direst consequences. Today, if a vote of the officers were taken there would probably be an overwhelming majority against re-introducing the punishment. The fact of witnessing or reading of inhuman punishments brutalises. This is not only well known to the political philosopher in his closet but to the person whose gruesome duty it has been to stand by the triangles and observe the effect, not so much on the culprit as on the onlookers. Again, through some strange fascination, the very frequency of such savage punishments often occasions the very offence they were meant to suppress, much as the direful altitude of a high cliff or tower prompts certain persons to throw themselves from it. Practical men, aware of such tendencies, take care, as in the case of the Eiffel Tower and other monuments to make due provision to guard against this desire of weak-minded persons to launch into space. In regiments where corporal punishment was of frequent occurrence it was notorious not only that the same offenders appeared over and over again at the triangles, but that many who witnessed the punishments, and who previously were in no way disposed to the crime, committed the very offences against the same. In numberless cases men appeared every few weeks to have the fresh and tender skin of their backs artistically removed preparatory to a similar operation a short time subsequently. In one New Zealand case the same man was flogged nine times in three months. A short time afterwards his regiment went into action—and in a miserable skirmish that would not be dignified as a "brush of pickets" in Europe, left half its officers upon the field. Philosophers by reflection, and commonplacemen by experience, are aware of this brutalising tendency—are aware that communities in which cruel punishments are in vogue cannot claim a high place in civilisation. But what are the speculations of thinkers or the experiences of men of the world to those of Australian legislators saturated with the traditions of conviction? The N.S. Wales lawmaker meets the concurrent testimony of centuries by the senseless cry, "We're not flogging a man, but a brute," much as his progenitors cried when flogging females—"We're not skinning women, but strumpets."

Increasing cruelty in legislation has been the unfailing concomitant of national retrogression. In the long record of the past this inextinguishable fact stands prominently forth. It is nothing less than deplorable to hearken to the accusations made by the advocates for this form of punishment against those opposed to them. "You are maudlin sentimentalists, who reserve all your pity for the criminal and none for his victim," they shout. For ourselves, we are indifferent whether the offender is scourged or not. It is for society and for the good name of the country that we are solicitous. It is far from pleasant, when travelling abroad, to be assured, with simulated commiseration, that although torture is dying or dead in most countries, it is as well for Australia to adhere to it for another century or so, as her people are used to the method and, no doubt, deserve it. It is not reassuring to know that the children growing up among us devour, with greedy relish, the newspaper accounts of how, in their native "Land of Beauty, Mistress of the Southern Seas," the fifth stroke administered to a culprit that morning drew blood, while at the twentieth his back was like a raw beef-steak. It is a little mortifying to be assured that, if things continue as they are, nations will be created in the case of humanity to institute courts here for the trial of their own citizens, much as they do in such countries as Turkey, China, and Japan. The charge of "maudlin sentiment," too, might be fairly thrown back at those making it. For they have not gone so far as to advocate the flogging of women. Why do they stop short, considering that women countenances as gross as men? Simply by reason of "maudlin sentiment"—there can be no other. At the Parliamentary debate already alluded to it was stated that whipping was applied in gross cruelty only to one offender to remember that three or four years ago in Vass a man was sentenced to twenty-five lashes for blasphemy under the very laws by which people are now governed, that the citizens rolled up in dozens to see him tortured, that he fainted at the twelfth stroke, when he was cut down and the wolves who attended the bloody exhibition collected a few shillings among them to send the magistrates home to his wife. But the magistrates that sentenced this poor, wretched creature and the community that applauded the outrage would hesitate to prescribe the same treatment for the more dangerous blasphemers Bradlaugh, Ingersoll, or Symes. It was forgotten, too, that some, no doubt, virtuous females, on spying a sailor and a lady deep in the recesses of Bondi bush, secured a present of two dogs for the mariner and a month's incarceration for his complaisant companion. Numbers of the legal outrages occurring within the last few years were conveniently forgotten, but they find a place in the memories of those whose sense of native land is far from dead, and conscious that, if judged by her penal code, her place in civilisation might be just above Abyssinia but certainly below Tartary.

We have said nothing of the irreparable injury done to the innocent man subjected to this inhuman usage. That such cases occur are notorious. It could not be otherwise, considering that every household, nursemaid, jealous woman, or Sunday-school infant has it in her power to bring a man to the flogger. The evidence of even one policeman has sent a person there for complicity with an impenetrable natural demand. In cases of assassination it must first be shown that a murder has been committed. So in gaoling, the initial step is to prove that a person has been ill-used and robbed. But within the last few years men have been hanged to death in New South Wales for offences that left no record of injury or abuse behind them. It is some twenty years since a prison congress was held in London, when the representatives of the various European States were fairly astonished to hear that England alone of advanced nations continued torture. Another congress of a similar kind is about assembling in Belgium. It would be interesting to send to Brussels the members of the late majority on Mr. Stephen's Bill, in order that they might explain how for the young and progressive Democracy of the South they were ahead of old lands in the philosophy of punishment. By the time Messrs. Abigail Greer, Wint J. P. Abbott, and the remaining opponents of the measure (40 in all) had told their story, they would probably receive congratulations as the worthy sons of a worthy mother. In the meantime the working men of the colony—only the lower orders are flogged; who ever heard of a well-dressed person having a remove his broadcloth at the triangles?—who attend the polls in battalions to vote for those whose views of criminals and their treatment are replete of the quarter-deck and the drum-head, so familiar in the ghastly records of the past, have but themselves to blame for returning to Parliament persons whose ideas on penal legislation bid fair to make the very name of Australia sink in the nostrils of the nations.

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—Sydney Bulletin

Today's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"CLAYMORE."
Fe'gate, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 24th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [142]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Company's Steamship

"HINGWU."

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 19th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1422]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.
THE Company's Steamship
"OOPACK."
C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 30th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1423]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

GENTLEMEN desirous of playing in the match, SCOTLAND V. THE WORLD, proposed for 26th, 27th, and 28th December next, will kindly sign their names on the Notice lying in the Hongkong Club and the Cricket Pavilion.
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1424]

Intimations.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$50 per Share, on the 4,000 Shares numbered 1001/5000 is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the 26th November, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th November to 26th November, both days inclusive.

LABUK PLANTING Co., Ltd.

TURNER & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1889. [1341]

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undermentioned Shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and Reduced, viz.:—SCRIP No. 621 for 61 Shares Nos. 1889 to 1891 in the name of ALEXANDER MICHIE have been LOST, and should the same be produced before the Thirty-first day of December next, New SCRIP will be issued to the said ALEXANDER MICHIE, and the aforesaid SCRIP No. 621 will be thereafter treated by this Company as null and void.

For the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and Reduced,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1889. [1370]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

OPIUM AND OTHER FARMS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

TENDERS will be received at the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sandakan, up to the 15th November, 1889, for one or all of the following Farms for the term of 6 months ending 30th June, or 12 months ending 31st December, 1890.

- 1.—The Opium Farm.
- 2.—The Spirit Farm.
- 3.—The Tobacco Farm.
- 4.—The Pawnbroking Farm.
- 5.—The Gambling Restriction Farm.
- 6.—Import and Export Duties Farm (including the Spirit and Tobacco Farms) in respect of one or all of the following Districts.

(a) The East Coast District from Inarutang to Sibuko Bay including Sandakan, Siam, Darvel Bay, the Kinabatangan, Segama, Segat, Labuk, and all rivers within this boundary.
(b) Alcock Province, including Kudat, Manu, and the Island of Banguey.
(c) Keppel Province, including Gaya and all the rivers from Sempangmango Point to Bonga-wan River.
(d) Dent Province including the Padan, Kilaas, and all rivers from Kimanis Bay to Sapling Point in Borneo Bay.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Each Tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupations of the persons tendering, and particulars as to the proposed sources of supply.
Further information may be obtained from the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan; Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Singapore; or Messrs. BRIDGES, DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1889. [1315]

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CARPET FACTORS, DECORATORS, GILDERS, & PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY invite an inspection and comparison of their now replete and extensive stock of NEW GOODS for FURNITURE COVERINGS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, &c., for which Drawings and Elaborate Designs will be Submitted (to intending purchasers.) Suitable for any Style of Rooms.

"RE-UPHOLSTERING," "BEDDING REMADE," "REPOLISHING."

The above Company are prepared to estimate for the Furnishing and Decorating throughout of Hotels, Clubs, Private and Public Buildings, Offices, &c., on most favorable terms.

CARPETS, WOOL and other RUGS, FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES and DOGS, OIL CLOTHS and LINOLEUMS, MATTING, BEDSTEAD, and BEDDING, LAMPS, DINNER SETS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ELECTRO-WARE.

Also
A large and well assorted stock of PERAMBULATORS and BASSINETTES (at prices to suit all purchasers) with SPIDER and BICYCLE WHEELS and INDIA RUBBER TYRES, PATENT ADJUSTABLE BABY CHAIRS, &c., &c.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [1212]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1285]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. L. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1361]

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of TEN DOLLARS per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as follows:—
Five Dollars per Share on the 15th November, 1889.
Five Dollars per Share on the 15th February, 1890.
Interest at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum will be chargeable on all Calls unpaid on due dates.
By Order of the Board,
J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1759]

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION at GODOWNS.

Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.
Apply to
C.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [1227]

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the under- signed, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.
Certificate in name of
Scrip No. No. of Shares.
3465/56, 4645/52, 21341/55, 14389/52, 51092/712, 14189/52, 1466/10, 13807/289, 53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10, 27918/27932.
H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under- mentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz.:—
No. B. 2071 = 3465/56, 4645/52, 21341/55, 14389/52, 51092/712, 14189/52, 1466/10, 13807/289, 53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10, 27918/27932.
H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that a CALL of (\$4) FOUR DOLLARS per Share is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 16th November, 1889.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1244]

NOTICE.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the under- signed, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.
Certificate in name of
Scrip No. No. of Shares.
3465/56, 4645/52, 21341/55, 14389/52, 51092/712, 14189/52, 1466/10, 13807/289, 53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10, 27918/27932.
H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

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CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1244]

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Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1244]

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1889. [1244]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 16th November, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at his Sale Rooms,
Duddell Street,
A VERY FINE AND LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS, AND WORKS OF ART, &c.

Comprising:—
SATSUMA, TOKIO, KIOTO, KAGA, IMARI, &c. VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, in new styles; fine CLOISONNE WARE in VASES, PLAQUES, BOXES, &c.

IVORY INLAID PANELS and PLAQUES, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, and WALL HANGINGS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, VASES, INLAID CABINETS and other LAQUERWARE, and a VARIETY OF CURIOS and NOVELTIES, &c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY next, and Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1889. [1399]

Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT AND ASSAULT AT ARMS.

by
THE LORNE ATHLETIC CLUB of the PRINCESS LOUIE ARMY & SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.
Will take place
TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 16th November, 1889.

Under the Patronage of H. E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

Commencing at 9 P.M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
19th November, at 4.30 p.m.

and
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
20th November, at 9 p.m.

Under the Patronage of Colonel W. R. CRATER, R.A., Commanding Troops, China.

The Programme, which will be slightly varied at each Performance, will include
Dumb Bells and Club Quiver Staff, and Exercise. Simulations, Ancient Combat, Vaulting Horse, Sword and Target Practice.
Physical Drill, Bayonet and Sword Exercise. Boxing, Light and heavy weights. "A Mounted Combat"
Fencing..... Highland Dancing.

To conclude with a Military Scene representing "LIFE ON ACTIVE SERVICE."

The BAND will play special Selections and Accompaniments.

Reserved Seats\$2
Remaining Seats\$1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, where a plan of the Seats can be seen.

The tram will run 1 of an hour after the close of the Performance on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Any Surplus will be devoted to Military and other Local Institutions.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1889. [1406]

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

DATES OF PERFORMANCES, EVENING,
the 26th and 30th December, 1889,
the 2nd, 6th, and 9th January, 1890,
AFTERNOON,
28th December, 1889, and 4th January, 1890.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Opening Night 26th December.....\$3
All other Performances.....\$2
Season Tickets.....\$10

Tickets and books of the words for any of the above performances can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after Monday, the 9th December, 1889.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1889. [1393]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. GAEDERTZ has been authorized to sign our Firm by presentation.

PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1889. [1410]

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at "The White House," Queen's Road Central, under the style or title of "GATE & FAIRALL," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. S. GATE,
B. FAIRALL.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1289]

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business will in future be carried on under the style of "GATE & Co.," who will pay and receive all accounts in connection with the old Firm.

Miss FAIRALL will continue to Manage the Dress-making Department until the 31st December next.

E. S. GATE.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1290]

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B. FAIRALL.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—184 per cent.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$44 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—102½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div. sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$207 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$69 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$107 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$33 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.
Punjab and Sindh Dugan Mining Co.—\$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$95 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$475 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.
The Seng Kee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.
Crucible & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
The Chinn-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, nominal.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Venitia*, from Bombay for this port at 4.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, and is expected here on or about the 1st proximo.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14th November, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Tsien	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Ningbo	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy

15th November, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Tsien	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Ningbo	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy

The barometer has been in northern China, and gradually rising to level of the sea in London, and is now at 30.1.

15th November, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Wanchow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Tsien	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Ningbo	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Amoy	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Hongkong	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
Swatow	30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy

Hongkong Observatory, 15th November, 1889.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy
30.1	81	85	W	1	1	Cloudy

Shipping.

ARRIVAL.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Binge, 14th Nov.—Pakhoi 12th Nov. and Hoihow 13th, General—Wielor & Co.

AMOV, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 14th Nov.—Wuhu 11th Nov., Rice—Siemssen & Co.

NANTES LE HAVRE, French steamer, 1,182, Jeffray, 15th Nov.—Kobe 9th Nov. and General—A. R. Marty.

THALES, British steamer, 830, W. Y. Hunter, 15th Nov.—Taiwan 12th Nov., Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General—D. La Prairie & Co.

SEDAI MARI, Japanese steamer, 1,074, Hain, 15th Nov.—Glasgow 26th Sept., General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kwangli, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Diamond, British steamer, for Amoy.

Japan, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

Mennen, British steamer, for Sandakan.

DEPARTURES.

November 15, Clara, German steamer, for Hoihow.

November 15, Pakhoi, British steamer, for Swatow.

November 15, Japan, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

November 15, Diamond, British str., for Amoy.

November 15, Kwangli, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Amoy, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—25 Chinese.

Per Johann, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—25 Chinese.

Per Thales, str., from Taiwan, &c.—Mr. Myers, and 39 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Verona, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.

Per Amoy, str., from Hongkong for Amoy.

Per Johann, str., from Hongkong for Pakhoi, &c.

Per Thales, str., from Hongkong for Taiwan, &c.

Per Amoy, str., from Hongkong for Amoy.

Per Johann, str., from Hongkong for Pakhoi, &c.

Per Thales, str., from Hongkong for Taiwan, &c.

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Per Amoy, str., from Hongkong for Amoy.

Per Johann, str., from Hongkong for Pakhoi, &c.

Per Thales, str., from Hongkong for Taiwan, &c.

Per Amoy, str., from Hongkong for Amoy.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide—Per *Mennen*, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Yokohama, and San Francisco—Per *Beige*, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 0.30 P.M.
For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Sachsen*, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 5.00 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,076, J. Thom, 28th Oct.—Touzon 24th October, Ballast—A. G. Morris.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 13th Nov.—Newchwang 7th Nov., Beans and Oil—Siemssen & Co.

BELOIC, British steamer, 4,211, W. H. Walker, 12th Nov.—San Francisco 17th Oct., and Yokohama 7th Nov., Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,170, J. Hogg, 12th Nov.—Whampoa 12th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. B. George, 20th Oct.—Saloon 24th Oct., Rice and General—Order.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, W. W. Allan—Hongkong Government tender.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 11th Nov.—Fochow 10th Nov., Amoy 14th, and Swatow 13th, General—D. La Prairie & Co.

INGRAM, German steamer, 806, Massmann, 10th Nov.—Saigon 3rd Nov., Rice—Wielor & Co.

KAISAR-I-HIND, British steamer, 2,385, G. W. Atkinson, 10th Nov.—Southampton 27th Sept., via Bombay, and Singapore 5th Nov., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

LOIRE INFÉRIEURE, French steamer, 531, Lehnede, 23rd Oct.—Hoihow 17th October, Japanwood—A. R. Marty.

MEMNON, British steamer, 835, A. Dorff, 12th Nov.—Sandakan 6th Nov., Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

MEMMUR, British steamer, 1,258, S. G. Green, 11th Nov.—Sydney 17th Oct., Townsville 21st, Cooktown 22nd, Thursday Island 24th, and Port Darwin 31st, Coals and General—Russell & Co.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, B. Thomson, 12th Nov.—Manila 9th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallis, 24th Sept.—Touzon 20th Sept., Coals—Wing Tai & Co.

PILOT, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 651, Jensen, 14th Nov.—Whampoa 14th Nov., General—Siemssen & Co.

PROFITS, British steamer, 1,387, Wm. H. Farrand, 7th Nov.—Kutchinotzu 3rd Nov., Coals and Sulphur—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAILEX, German steamer, 818, Schuldt, 13th Nov.—Chelof 8th Nov., Beans and General—Morris & Co.

VELOX, German steamer, 753, Johannsen, 14th Nov.—Whampoa 14th Nov., General—Ed. Sehlbach & Co.

WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,100, L. Hughes, 20th Oct.—Wellington, N.Z., 20th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 19th Sept.—Hamburg 10th May, General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ANNIE SMITH, American bark, 1,552, Kendall, 7th Nov.—Shanghai 3rd Nov., General—Carlowitz & Co.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 8th Nov.—Honolulu 3rd October, General—Captain.

BENGAL, French bark, 544, Scott, 13th Nov.—Singapore 24th October, Wood—Melchers & Co.

B. P. CHENEY, American ship, 1,250, C. E. Humphreys, 6th Nov.—Newcastle 10th Sept., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

CHARON, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.

COLUMBUS, German ship, 1,428, L. Haeslop, 22nd Oct.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th Aug., Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lottrop, 17th June—Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

DARRA, British bark, 999, Edward Finlayson, 5th Nov.—Singapore 13th Oct., Timber—Chinese.

ERLEKING, Chinese bark, 457, Upam Examination hall, Stonecutters Island—Chinese Customs.

KARNAK, British bark, 899, Maroll, 5th Nov.—Singapore 6th October, General—Order.

KITTY, British bark, 804, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber—D. Musso & Co.

MABEL, American bark, 750, Snow, 19th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARABOUT, British ship, 1,498, Ferguson, 5th Oct.—Newcastle 20th August, Coals—Adamson, Bell & Co.

N. M. SLADE, American bark, 535, J. C. Teixeira, 1st October—Cebu 4th Sept., Sugar and Hemp—Captain.

PEKIN, British bark, 720, Inokuy 12th Oct.—Philippines, 2nd Oct., Wood—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

REPORTER, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 30th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal—Order.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,229, Chas. H. Tabbot, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal—Captain.

STELLA, American ship, 477, N. H. Ritch, 22nd Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th August.

STRATHMORE, British ship, 1,794, J. Robb, 27th Oct.—Cardiff 5th July, Coals and Coke—Order.

TA HONGKONG, Siamese ship, 691, E. Miller, 31st Oct.—Bangkok 9th October, Timber—Captain.

WM. CONNER, American ship, 1,423, Butman, 24th Sept.—Newcastle 9th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

WANDERER, Jew, American bark, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 30th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st August, Coal—Order.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathian, British steamer, 2,250, B. W. Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,435, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafavour—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 350, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Kiang-shan, British steamer, 677, W. E. Clarke—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-chow, British steamer, 288, Melver—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Pang, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers—Tah-Kee (held up for repairs).

Powen, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 157, W. J. Ruby—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Agila	Hamburg	November 17th	Siemssen & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	November 18th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chingwo	Liverpool	November 18th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Yangtze	Marseilles	November 23rd	Messageries Maritimes.
Port Augusta	Vancouver	November 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Venitia	Bombay	December 1st	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.			
DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Coromandel	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Nov.
London, via Suez Canal	Agamemnon	Butterfield & Swire.....	Nov.
London	Opack	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.....	About
London and Hamburg	Glamorganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	About
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes.....	Nov.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.....	Nov.
New York	Claymore	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	About
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.....	Nov.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Belgie	O. & O. S. S. Co.....	Nov.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	Dec.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Memmuir	Russell & Co.....	Nov.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Mennon	Butterfield & Swire.....	To-m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Chingwo	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.....	About
Manila, via Amoy.....	Nanzing	Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	To-m.